

The Gazette is the HOME PAPER.
It is the only paper in the city
which is published every day
except on Sunday and public
holidays.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 5:46; sets, 5:20
Mean temperature yesterday, 66
Weather today, generally fair
Sunshine yesterday, 100 per cent of
possible

NO. 14,020 13RD YEAR

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

END OF LONG COAL STRIKE NOW IN SIGHT

Miners Accept Fess. Wilson's
Plan of a Three-Year
Truce in State

NOW IS UP TO OPERATORS

Thousands of Men Will Go
Back to Work if Scheme
Goes Through

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 16.—Colorado coal miners in convention today voted to accept the peace plan recommended by President Wilson. The vote, which came after two days of vigorous debate, was 83 to 8.

The Colorado mine owners have called a meeting to be held in Denver on Saturday, at which the same plan is to be considered.

After the convention adjourned, officers of the United Mine Workers of America sent President Wilson a telegram, notifying him that the strikers were ready to return to work under the terms of the three-year truce.

The afternoon session of the convention was featured by speeches by John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, and E. L. Doyle, district secretary, both of whom at first had opposed the plan.

Lawson called attention to the provision regarding the enforcement of the mining statutes of Colorado, which he believed that this would secure for the miners of the state rights which they have long desired.

Under the terms of the plan, the miners are to be paid \$1.00 a day, and the operators are to be paid \$1.00 a day. The plan is to be in effect for three years.

The telegram to President Wilson follows: "The Colorado coal miners, in convention assembled, have carefully considered your proposal for a settlement of the coal strike and after calm and deliberate thought we have this day decided to accept the proposition you submit. The delegates to this convention convey to you their abiding faith in your integrity and your earnest and patriotic desire to be helped in the present strike situation."

Upon notice of the acceptance of your proposition by the coal operators we will immediately terminate the strike and return to work.

The message is signed by Frank J. Hayes, John R. Lawson, John McElenny, and E. L. Doyle, policy committee.

British Submarine Sinks German Ship

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The admiralty announces that submarine E-9, has returned safely after having torpedoed a German cruiser six miles south of Heligoland. It is believed the cruiser was the Hela, the sinking of which by a submarine was officially reported from Berlin yesterday.

HARWICH, England, Sept. 16.—The submarine boat E-9 which sank the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland Sunday morning, arrived here today and was cheered by the crew of the warships as she entered the harbor.

The submarine fired two torpedoes at the Hela, one striking her bow and the other hitting her amidships. The cruiser immediately burst into flames.

I Help the Red Cross Society

Every dollar given the American Red Cross society at this time will provide surgical attention and care for some wounded soldier in Europe.

By reason of the recent organization of the Pike's Peak chapter of this society, every person living in this vicinity has an opportunity to help in this worthy work.

Suffering in Europe is beyond imagination. Press reports are meager as compared to actual conditions. Colorado Springs should do its share to alleviate this suffering.

Contributions, large or small, may be made to the treasurer, Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis, at The Gazette or Telegraph offices or at any of the banks.

Belgian Commission in U. S. to Tell of Alleged German Outrages



Left to Right—Count de Lichterfeld, Paul Hymans, Carton de Wiart, Louis de Sadeleir and Mr. Van de Velde

AVIATOR COOKE IS KILLED AT PUEBLO

Birdman Who Flew
Springs Tuesday Meets
Death at Fair Grounds

PUEBLO, Sept. 16.—Weldon R. Cooke of Sandusky, O. professional aviator, was killed in a plunge of 2,000 feet in his aeroplane while giving an exhibition flight over the State fair grounds here today. Thousands saw the machine suddenly halt in midair and then drop like a plummet to the earth. Cooke was crushed under the air shaft.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the accident was caused by an air pocket. There seemed to be nothing the matter with the engine and it was running when the aeroplane struck the ground.

Cooke had made a spectacular flight, rising to fully 2,000 feet above the fair grounds and then coming down for a landing.

While watching the flight, a crowd of spectators gathered on the fair grounds. Cooke's machine suddenly stopped in midair and then fell to the ground.

Thousands Watch Fall.
A group went up from the spectators who realized that something had gone wrong and when the air craft struck just outside the fair grounds with a grinding crash, it was evident that only a miracle could have saved Cooke.

His body was badly crushed under the wreckage and although ambulances and doctors were hurriedly summoned, it was apparent the aviator had been killed instantly.

Cooke came here from California to make exhibition flights at the fair. Yesterday he made a remarkable air journey from Colorado Springs to this city, a distance of about 42 miles.

He alighted once during the trip because of a leak in his gasoline tank. This was repaired and the aviator resumed his flight, skimming over the city and landing at the fair grounds.

Interest in the flight today was keen and people thronged the streets and roofs of buildings to watch the birdman. Thus it was that thousands saw his plunge to earth.

Governor Ammons and his staff who were guests at the fair witnessed the accident.

Springs People See Accident.
James Ryan, 611 Colorado avenue, Colorado City, one of the many local people who witnessed the death of Aviator Weldon R. Cooke at the State fair grounds in Pueblo yesterday, has returned with an account of the accident. High altitude probably accounted for the aviator's fall and heart failure caused him to lose control of the machine in Ryan's opinion.

He was circling around the fair grounds about 3,000 feet in the air, said Ryan, and several of us were watching him with no thought of a mishap. The nose of the airplane seemed to point downward, and we thought he was about to make a dip.

"The machine started to dart straight toward us, and we realized then that we were watching a man who was making a fight for his life."

"The engine was going all the time, and we knew that the trouble lay with the planes or the aviator himself. The machine had gathered a tremendous momentum by the time it reached the ground and the case was hopeless."

(Continued on Page Two.)

UNCLE SAM WILL NOT REFEREE GREAT EUROPEAN STRUGGLE

Pres. Wilson Tells Belgians This Nation
Cannot Sit in Judgment; Indescribable
Horrors Committed by Germans, Says
Commission

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Formal notice was given to the world today by President Wilson that the United States at this time cannot pass judgment upon or take any part in controversies between the warring European nations over alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare and humanity. He said settlement of those questions would have to wait until the end of the war, which he prayed might be very soon.

The president said the position of the American government, first in an address to the commission sent to him by the king of Belgium to protest against alleged atrocities committed by the German army. Later he sent a telegram along similar lines to the emperor of Germany, replying to the latter's protest that the allies were using dum-dum bullets.

The Belgian commission was respectful and most thoughtful consideration. The president, accompanied by his military aide and several high officials of the government, greeted the visitors in the east room and listened with grave attention to their address setting forth in detail charges that German soldiers invading their land had killed and tortured men, women and children, destroyed art treasures and sacked property.

Accompanied by Minister Havenith the commissioners assembled at the state department just before 2 p. m. and were received by Secretary Bryan who then took them over to the White house.

President Wilson said to the commission: "Permit me to say with what sincere pleasure I receive you as representatives of the king of the Belgians, a people for whom the people of the United States feel so strong a friendship and admiration, a king for whom they entertain so sincere a respect and express my hope that we may have many opportunities of earning and deserving their regard."

You are not mistaken in believing that the people of this country love justice, seek the true paths of progress, and have a passionate regard for the rights of humanity.

"It is a matter of profound pride to me that I am permitted for a time to represent such people and to be their spokesman, and I am honored that your king should have turned to me in time of distress as to one who would wish, on behalf of the people he represents to consider the claims to the impartial sympathy of mankind of a nation which deems itself wronged."

I thank you for the document you have put in my hands containing the result of an investigation made by a judicial committee appointed by the Belgian government to look into the matter of which you have come to speak. It shall have my most attentive consideration.

Prays for Early Peace.
I thank you for the document you have put in my hands containing the result of an investigation made by a judicial committee appointed by the Belgian government to look into the matter of which you have come to speak. It shall have my most attentive consideration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A resume of the findings of the Belgian commission of inquiry, appointed by the king of the Belgians to investigate the alleged atrocities committed by German troops in the Belgian invasion here was made public today after the report had been presented to President Wilson.

The findings were grouped under the headings of The Atrocities at Louvain and Oranien, The Massacre of Aerschot and the Destruction of Louvain. The summary in part follows:

German troops occupying the village of Louvain were attacked by some Belgian troops and two German soldiers were killed. A German officer was killed by the Belgian soldiers during the fight and subsequently buried at the request of the Belgian officer in command.

Civilians Remain Quiet.
None of the civilians had taken part in the fight, nevertheless the village was invaded at dusk on August 19, by a strong force of German cavalry, armed with machine guns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Bryan said today after a conference with Minister Sullivan that conditions in the Dominican republic showed general improvement. The time for holding the presidential election, however, has not yet been determined.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The text of the statement of the Belgian commission presented to President Wilson at the White house today by Mr. Carton de Wiart was as follows:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has charged us with a special mission to the president of the United States.

Let me say to you how much we feel ourselves honored to have been called to express the sentiments of our king and of our whole nation to the illustrious statesman whom the American people have called to the highest dignity of the commonwealth.

As far as I am concerned I have already been able during a previous trip to fully appreciate the nobility of the American nation, and I

BATTLE LINE 200 MILES LONG NOW STRETCHES ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE

Germans and Allies Face Each Other for Another
Great Battle on Which Future of France,
and Perhaps Europe, May Rest

DECISION TO CLOSE OGDEN GATEWAY IS BRINGING PROTESTS

Chamber of Commerce Ready
to Place Matter Before
Interstate Commission

The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the business and public interests of Colorado Springs, will file a protest with the interstate commerce commission against the closing of the Ogden gateway by the Union Pacific railroad, as the result of action decided upon at a meeting of the board of directors yesterday.

The protest will be prepared by W. H. Spurgeon, attorney for the organization, and will be signed by the president and members of the board of directors. It will be forwarded to Washington as soon as possible. The action was taken on the recommendation of the committee on transportation, which has been investigating the matter.

Representatives from both the Union Pacific and Santa Fe & Rio Grande railroads, who are the opponents of the proposed closing of the gateway, are in the city today, and the question has been discussed by the board of directors.

Passengers for the northwest from points in Colorado will be prevented from going to Salt Lake City by way of the D. & R. G. railroad, it is pointed out, as the result of this action by the Union Pacific.

The action will be taken by the Union Pacific, and will be completed by the closing of the gateway. The Union Pacific will be compelled to buy Union Pacific tickets to Salt Lake City, and cannot travel over the Midland and D. & R. G. lines. Yellowstone park travel will be affected in the same way.

RED CROSS FUND NOW AMOUNTS TO \$636.80

All Subscriptions Have Been
Voluntary; Campaign to
Start in Few Days

Voluntary subscriptions amounting to \$636.80 have been made thus far to the Pike's Peak chapter of the American Red Cross society. The subscriptions range from 25 cents to \$100. The committee on ways and means is working on plans for a systematic campaign to be carried on in the Pike's Peak region.

Theodore Fisher, who is bringing Cecil Fanning, baritone to the Burns, October 2, will give 25 per cent of his net receipts from the concert to the Red Cross.

Voluntary subscriptions announced yesterday:

Previously acknowledged \$287.05
Harry Jackson 100.00
Miss Katherine A. Walsh 1.00
Miss R. Curtis 1.00
J. Friend 1.00
J. Yeoman 1.00
A. Friend 1.00
H. Gardner 1.00
E. B. Hoffman 1.00
Cash 1.00
Pikes Peak Fuel Co 5.00
Elizabeth V. Hite 1.00
C. B. Garnett 1.00
Frederic C. Sherwin 1.00
J. L. Bennett 1.00
P. Hegerman 1.00
Henry Sachs 1.00
A. Friend, T. R. N. 1.00
Cash 1.00
E. B. Kaufman 1.00
W. Donaldson 1.00
Crescent Market 1.00
Cash 1.00
N. Leipheimer 1.00
P. W. Middagh 1.00
J. Friend 1.00
Michael B. Hurley 1.00
M. Finkelstein 1.00
Albert Neuman 1.00
H. B. Mohlman 1.00
A. Friend 1.00
Mrs. J. C. Simmons 1.00
J. Friend 1.00
Miss Lydia Dettlinger 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford F. Hamp 50.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Slocum 25.00
Total \$636.80

CONDITIONS IN DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC ARE IMPROVED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Bryan said today after a conference with Minister Sullivan that conditions in the Dominican republic showed general improvement. The time for holding the presidential election, however, has not yet been determined.

RUSSIANS ANNIHILATE AUSTRIANS, BUT ARE IMPERILED BY GERMANS

Retreat of Kaiser's Army Strategic Move to
Gain a Strong Position Near Own Forts;
Now Must Hold Ground or Retreat Will
Be Cut Off and Forces in Danger of Being
Cut to Pieces

LONDON, Sept. 17 (3:15 a. m., Thursday).—The German right wing now is encircled by the allies, according to an Amiens dispatch to the Daily News.

The German and allied armies again are facing each other on a long, slightly curved line stretching from Noyon, in the west, to the Argonne forest, on the east, and thence across the Marne to the southeast, in the direction of the German fortress of Metz, a distance of nearly 200 miles.

Rear guard actions have been fought during the past two days, with the Germans disputing every inch of territory until their armies should again get into alignment to oppose the allies. All reports indicate that these actions have been severe, but they are considered of minor importance in comparison with the great battle of the Marne and the new battle which now is threatened.

Regarding the present operations, the official statement issued by the French government is of the most meager character. General headquarters at the front has sent to Paris no new details of the late fighting, and the Paris officials draw no inference, for publication at least, from the course of events in the battle which has lasted several days. It is stated, however, that the allies have not weakened on any position.

The British official press bureau quotes Russian official sources as authority for the statement that the rout of the Austrian army in Galicia is complete. The Austrians are estimated to have lost 250,000 men in killed and wounded and 100,000 men and 400 guns captured. In this communication, the failure of the German effort to save the Austrian army is noted, and the Germans are said to have lost many pieces of siege and other artillery.

RUSSIANS IMPERILED IN THE EAST
The Russian general, Rennenkampf, who is conducting operations in East Prussia, has recently found himself in a dangerous position, and has fallen back to his own fortresses on the Russian frontier. The Germans under von Hindenburg are reported to be following up their advantage, with the hope of dealing the Russians a heavy blow before they can be reinforced.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, recent British ambassador at Vienna, in a report dealing with the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, declares that Austria and Russia had about reached an agreement on the Austro-Serbian dispute when the matter became one of discussion between Germany and Russia, and on July 31 Germany sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris, following this quickly with a declaration of war on the two countries.

DELAY WOULD HAVE PREVENTED WAR
"A few days' delay," says the ambassador, "might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

The British submarine E-9 has reached Harwich, after having torpedoed the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland. The cruiser went down, but most of her officers and crew were saved.

ARMIES FACE EACH OTHER
ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE
LONDON, Sept. 16.—The German army, which, less than a fortnight ago, was at the gates of Paris, and the right wing of which then extended to the southeast of the French capital is tonight drawn up on almost a straight line extending from the neighborhood of Noyon, on the west to Reims, on the east, in the direction of the German fortress of Metz.

Thus the right wing at least has fallen back more than 20 miles in two weeks while the rest of the army also has had to retire before the whole could find ground on which to make another stand against the advance of the allies.

The Germans are in the hills country around Noyon, on the plateau north of Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons, and north of Rheims, where they are digging strong entrenchments and receiving reinforcements. But even here, the right wing, which has up to the present borne the brunt of the fighting in the advance and the retreat, is not altogether safe, for the French army operating from Amiens along its flank, while the British and French forces continue to press in front.

MUST HOLD POSITIONS
OR RETREAT IS CUT OFF
It is essential, however, that they should hold their positions, for they cover the lines of retreat to the north, which would be the only way out if defeat should be their lot. That they realize this is known by the fact that they are holding their positions so firmly.

COUNTER-ATTACKS FOUGHT
TO GAIN TIME AND REST
These counter-attacks doubtless were delivered in the hope of giving the troops of the right wing exhausted by the long advance and followed by a retreat almost as long, the opportunity of resting and preparing positions from which they could resist attacks from the allies and in which they could await reinforcements before taking up the offensive again.

GERMAN RETREAT
STRATEGIC MOVE
That the Germans intend to give battle on this line with the river Aisne in front of their right, the hills of Rheims facing their center and the mountains and forest of Argonne on their left there seems little doubt. They went back steadily before the French and English armies fighting their rear-guard actions, until their right in command of General von Kluck got across the Aisne.

Then they turned and delivered several counter-attacks which, however, were repulsed, the German forces were repulsed, the German forces were repulsed.

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CLEMENT GILE HEIN AS SPY IN GERMANY

Springs Man Recaps, How-
ever, and Makes Way
to Argentina

After being arrested three times in Germany as a spy and traveling over half of Europe in an effort to secure passage to America, Clement Gile, son of Prof. M. C. Gile of Colorado college, has finally landed safe in Buenos Aires, and will sail soon for New York. Professor Gile received word yesterday of his son's safe arrival in the Argentine and in a letter, also received yesterday, written from Madrid, Spain, the night before sailing, young Gile described his experiences.

Gile, with a companion was in Munich when war was declared. He described the martial scenes occurring in the city to some length. Fortunately the day before the declaration of war they secured \$400 in gold. He states they were enabled to hear a war speech by Ludwig, Prince of Bavaria. From Munich they went to Nuremberg, where they were arrested as spies. They were finally released, only to be rearrested twice on the same charge.

The men went to Genoa, Italy, in hope of securing passage, but were forced to make their way back to Lisbon, Spain. Here they learned of a steamer sailing for South America and secured passage.

OUR WIVES' WILL CLOSE BURNS SEASON SATURDAY

Laughable-Little Comedy One of Pro-
ductions That Have Been
Quite Successful

"Our Wives," now playing at the Burns, will close the summer stock season at this playhouse next Saturday evening. The play stands with the few that have been on the whole quite successful.

The season could not be called an entire success. It has been rather ordinary, marked now and then by an exceptionally bright week. The reason for this has been chiefly in the selection of plays.

"Stop Thief," a rollicking, rapidly-moving farce, easily was the best hit presented. "Our Wives" this week is very good. "The Ghost Breaker," another rollicking good comedy, played to good houses. "Prince Karl" did a good business. On the other hand, "The Master Mind" failed to attract much attention, even with Malcolm Duncan. "The Little Gray Lady," "The Chorus Lady" and "The Stranger" were far from successful. "The Spendthrift" was about the only drama to receive more than passing interest, and this might have been partially because it was the opening bill.

Dancing Light Bill

This seems to be again show that summer theaters in Colorado Springs want light comedies and farces, not only want them, but will not give their support to anything else. Summer audiences everywhere want to forget everything and be amused. And heavy plays, requiring more or less thought, cannot amuse them. Rotation of plays need not be considered; a farce a week probably could be produced with great success.

Neither has the company been as good as it might have been. Malcolm Duncan, a favorite here, was stated at the beginning of the season, but he left after four weeks to take up rehearsals in "What Happened at 22," produced in New York late last month and which was withdrawn a couple of weeks later. Thurston Hall followed him, made good in a night and left at the end of a month to begin winter work.

Bomb Success

Of the others Miss Nita Mac, now playing lead, and Roy J. Bryant, who has played light comedy roles for the past year, have made good. Miss Mac has done some very excellent work and has won a local following. Mr. Bryant has been attracting a good deal of attention since he made such a hit in "The Ghost Breaker" and has been quite successful. Miss Eddie Boyd, who joined the company only recently, also has done some very pretty work. The chief trouble has been weakness in minor parts. A player of "The Marriage of Figaro," type should be as good in his part as the star. If he or she happens to be poor the entire production is marred. Unfortunately, this has been the case several times this summer.

"Our Wives" Good

Then there seems to have been some little trouble in casting the plays. With these faults corrected next year the Burns should have a season of unprecedented successes. A little more money expended in the spring means a little more profit in the fall.

"Our Wives" This Week is an Excellent Comedy and Should be Playing to Well Filled Houses. Screamingly Funny Situations Follow One Another in Rapid Succession; the Play is One Laugh After Another.

Miss Nita Mac and Roy J. Bryant, the leading roles are very good. The latter especially, having a rich part. Miss Eddie Boyd also does a very creditable bit of work in the second act. Others are for the most part capable.

"BOMBS SO TERRIFYING" MISS SPICER LEFT PARIS

Miss Mabel Spicer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Spicer of this city, who has been visiting in Paris for several months, returned to New York yesterday, according to word received here by her parents. Miss Spicer had intended to remain in France during the war and gather material for a series of newspaper articles, but the invasion of the Germans became so threatening that she was forced to leave.

"The bombs were so terrifying," she wrote, "that I finally made up my mind to come back."

MAYOR WILL LEAD AUTO PARADE TO STATE FAIR

Big Party of Colorado Springs People
Leave This Morning for Pueblo;
Fifty Cars Expected

Headed by Mayor C. L. McKesson, W. E. McClung, chairman of the committee on arrangements, the county commissioners and other official delegates in the city and county cars, the Chamber of Commerce automobile excursion to Pueblo and the State fair grounds will leave the Burns building at 9 o'clock this morning with nearly 200 Colorado Springs people in line.

Today is "Colorado Springs day" at the fair, and a big representation is expected. The excursion has been arranged by the trade and industries, the All-Colorado and tourist travel committees of the Chamber of Commerce. The cars will be decorated with Colorado Springs, Manitou and Colorado City banners.

The automobiles are requested to keep 300 feet apart in order that the dust may be avoided as much as possible, and no car will be allowed to pass another on the road except in case of accident.

Chairman McClung will act the part for the tour, and an average speed of 25 miles an hour will be maintained. Assistant marshals are: C. A. Rafter, Dr. P. L. Hanford, E. W. Kent and A. T. Thompson.

On the outskirts of Pueblo the machines will form in line for a grand procession through the city to the State fair grounds, and pilot cars from the Pueblo Commerce club will meet the tourists.

Several local cars will be in the decorated automobile parade tonight, which has been arranged under the auspices of the Pueblo organization. A silver cup has been offered to the owner of the best decorated out of town car, and Colorado Springs motorists will endeavor to bring it home with them.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC TO BE ESTABLISHED HERE

Plans Have Been Under Way for Some
Time and May Be Carried
Out in Near Future

A conservatory of music in Colorado Springs of the scope and standard of the world renowned institutions of Germany is being discussed by a number of people prominent in musical circles here. The matter has been taken up with Mrs. A. W. Persinger, who has spent years in study in Leipzig and other musical centers, and the originators of the scheme have asked her to act as a director.

Colorado Springs is fortunate in having as residents a large number of people well advanced in musical study as well as many individual artists who already have attained more or less success. These people have been successful in creating not a little interest in matters musical in the city.

The promoters of the plan of a conservatory have given the idea much study and believe it can be readily developed. They point out that there is no conservatory in America today where study may be pursued the year round. In Colorado Springs the exceptional climate would permit this work.

There are sufficient instructors in the city now to organize the conservatory. It is then planned to secure the better known eastern musicians and possibly European artists to carry on the work.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured

"My attention was first called to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as twelve years ago. At that time I was seriously ill with summer complaint. One dose of this remedy checked the trouble," writes Mrs. C. W. Florence, Rockfield, Ind. For sale by all dealers. Adv.

Colorado City Gets Pikes Peak Movies

Moving pictures of the summer events in the Pikes Peak region will be shown under the auspices of the Colorado City Commercial club at the Idle Hour theater in Colorado City tonight. The show will consist of five reels, one of which will be devoted exclusively to films taken in Colorado City.

More than 2,000 failures have been distributed by the commercial club to advertise the show, and President W. S. Everett hopes for a large representation. Two shows will be given, from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, and from 9 o'clock until 11 p. m.

The Colorado City male quartet will sing during the evening. The proceeds of the show will be turned over to the club by the management of the theater, after the running expenses have been deducted.

Recruiting Station to Close Saturday

The local recruiting station for the United States marine corps at the federal building will close Saturday, following an order received from Denver yesterday by Recruiting Sergeant M. W. Perry.

More than 20 Colorado Springs men and boys have enlisted during the summer and are serving their probation period at the recruiting station on West Island, Cal., until they are ready to be transferred to the camp of the regulars at North Island, near San Diego.

Sergeant Perry has been in charge of the office for the last three summers and expects to return next April.

Padded moving vans, The Pikes Peak Transfer and Storage Co., Phone 180. Adv.

Auto Owners: Radiator covers made to order Enterprise Tent and Awning Co., 124 E. Nevada. Phone 1284. Adv.

CASCARETS CURE HEADACHE, COLDS, CONSTIPATION

Tonight! Clean your bowels
and stop headache, colds,
sour stomach.

Get a 10-cent box.

Take a Cascaret tonight to cleanse your liver, stomach and bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, a bad cold, are bilious, nervous, upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel all worn out. Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passage every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil?

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels.

Remember, a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means healthy bowel action; a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children. Adv.

GOVERNMENT WILL SIGN AGREEMENT WITH CITY

Old Question of Patrolling Watershed
Territory Now Settled Satis-
factorily to Both Sides

The city council yesterday authorized an agreement between the United States government and the city of Colorado Springs regarding the patrolling of the watershed territory.

Because of the objections of the department of agriculture to certain phraseology in the first agreement, a revision was necessary. The objectionable phrase pertained to the appointment of additional guards. As the agreement now reads, any additional guards required by either Colorado Springs or Manitou will be appointed by the forest service, subject to the approval of the authorities of the city interested in the matter. Under the agreement the guards are to be paid by the city affected. It will be impossible for the government to appoint guards that are not satisfactory to the city or for the city to appoint men not satisfactory to the government.

Swelling of the flesh caused by inflammation, cold, fractures of the bone, toothache, neuralgia or rheumatism can be relieved by applying RABBIT'S EYE LINIMENT. It should be well rubbed in over the part affected. Its great healing and penetrating power eases the pain, reduces swelling and restores natural conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Hether-Argularius Drug Co., Adv.

COLLEGE VESPERS WILL BE RESUMED SUNDAY

Vesper services at Colorado college will be resumed Sunday at 5 o'clock in Perkins hall. This will be the first evening service of the fall term and President Shuman will preach. Mrs. John Speed Tucker will have charge of the musical program. The services are open to residents of Colorado Springs as well as the students and faculty.

DIZZY HEAD, FLUTTERING HEART, FLOATING SPEEKS

These are signs of kidney and bladder trouble. You'll have headaches too, backaches and tired all over. Don't wait longer, but begin taking Foley Kidney Pills at once. They will get you back to normal in a few days. You will sleep well, eat well and grow strong and active again. They are a tonic and your entire system as well as kidneys and bladder will be benefited by their use. Try them. Robinson Drug Co., Adv.

News of the Courts

The divorce action of Olaf Nelson against Bertha Nelson is in the hands of a jury in the district court. Judge J. E. Little presided during the trial of the case.

A. S. Tobey and Charles Clark, charged with forgery, were placed on trial at the district court yesterday afternoon. Work of securing the jury occupied the afternoon session.

James Arqueillo, a Mexican charged with a statutory offense, was found not guilty by a jury in the district court last night.

STOP SUFFERING NOW FROM ASTHMA

Go to The Robinson Drug Co. and buy a package of Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann's Asthmador today and if it does not give instant relief, and even more, if you do not find it to be the very best remedy you have ever used, go back and your money will be cheerfully returned by these druggists without any question whatever. No matter what else has failed, Asthmador or Asthmador Cigarettes will give instant relief usually within 15 seconds, but always within 15 minutes. It does not matter how violent the attack or obstinate the case is, or what else has been tried and failed. Asthmador will relieve instantaneously. If it does not, this package will cost you nothing. Go back and get your money refunded. You are to be the sole judge as to whether benefited or not. No risk is run in buying this remedy under this positive guarantee by The Robinson Drug Co.

Persons living elsewhere will be supplied under the same guarantee by their local druggist or direct by Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn. Adv.

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One considers the wide range of difference between spices in regard to quality, it will pay to use

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JUDGE KINNEY HOLDS CITY ORDINANCE VOID

Tax of \$50 on Auctioneers of
New Goods Held to Be
Unconstitutional

Judge W. P. Kinney of the county court yesterday handed down a decision holding void the city ordinance imposing a tax of \$50 a day on persons auctioneering off the goods in the city of Colorado Springs. The decision was given in the case of the city against A. Siman, and is the second phase of the controversy in which the auctioneers of the city are engaged with the authorities.

Judge Kinney ruled several days ago that the present method of displaying goods to an assembled number of prospective buyers and then setting a fixed price on the article does not constitute an auction, and held that an auction sale took place only when there was competitive bidding. The case decided yesterday declares the ordinance imposing an occupation tax of \$50 a day on auctioneers of new goods unconstitutional. The cases were made a test by an agreed statement of facts. Judge Kinney's decision follows:

The testimony of the defendant and his witnesses is to the effect that the tax imposed by the above ordinance is not only excessive but absolutely prohibitory. There is no testimony to the contrary.

It is argued on behalf of the city that this ordinance was enacted for the purpose of procuring revenue. But was it? When the city council increases the tax of a merchant from \$100 per year, an amount which he can and does pay, to a tax at the rate of \$1,250 per month or \$15,000 per year, which is an amount so difficult to see how the city's treasury is to be benefited. Neither is the condition of the city's finances such that it has been deemed necessary to collect an occupation tax for revenue purposes in any amount whatever, from any person or any other trade or business. It is upon the face of the ordinance that its object was to increase the public revenue, not to require the defendant to assume his fair proportion of the public expense. On the contrary it is clear that the purpose of the ordinance was to exclude the defendant and those of his class from doing business in Colorado Springs.

A few years ago the city of Pueblo undertook to impose upon certain merchants a license tax of \$25 per day, \$250 per month or \$2,500 per year. Our supreme court in discussing the matter said:

"The fee fixed in the ordinance is of itself so unreasonable and unjust as to make the ordinance invalid."

Moffitt vs. Pueblo, 55 Colo. 112, 113. But the Pueblo ordinance, which the supreme court denounced as being "unreasonable and unjust," failed into insignificance when compared with the present measure which imposes a tax at the rate of \$1,250 per month or \$15,000 per year. Such a tax is unquestionably prohibitory and intended to be such.

It is the general policy of the state to protect and maintain the freedom of individuals to engage in any lawful occupation therein. This rule is forcibly stated by the supreme court of Colorado as follows:

"It is the natural and constitutional right of every citizen to engage in any lawful business he may choose, subject only to such reasonable regulation as may apply alike to all persons engaged in the same line of business; and an ordinance or statute that unduly discriminates or prohibits a citizen from the exercise of such right because he may not be a taxpayer or own or control a building for the purpose is void. The equal right to honestly earn a livelihood is first and paramount and cannot be denied by statute."

Moffitt vs. Pueblo, 55 Colo. 112, 113; citing

Leonard vs. Reed, 46 Colo. 379; Southworth vs. Pueblo, 46 Colo. 382.

The above being the public policy of the state, it necessarily follows that no municipality therein, whether acting under a charter form of government or otherwise, can enact a valid ordinance directly prohibiting any person from exercising a lawful trade or business in that city. Neither can it accomplish the same end by indirect means, requiring the payment of an exorbitant and unusual sum as a so-called occupation tax.

Whether the occupation tax involved in this case should be regarded as an exercise by the city of its police power or of its taxing power we shall not attempt to decide, for the reason that, in our opinion, it cannot be sustained as a valid exercise of either power.

Neither is it necessary at this time to pass upon the other questions which have been raised.

It is contended for the city that its powers in such matters are supreme and final by virtue of the authority conferred upon it by its charter and by the twentieth amendment to the constitution, and that the action of the city council is not subject to review by the courts. There are several decisions in other states which seem to uphold this view, but to the best of my judgment, the great weight of authority is to the contrary. Neither can I believe that this contention will be sustained by the supreme court of



IT'S A BEAUTY AT \$4.


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We sell Men's Sox—
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West Veruljo St., Colorado Springs.
Most of the 100 Block (Both Sides)

Closing Out

Our entire stock of Suit Cases, Leather Goods, Trunks, Leather Novelties, etc., etc., everything at a big sacrifice and many at less than cost. EVERYTHING MUST GO.

\$10 Trunks	\$7.50	\$10 Suit Cases	\$7.50
\$8 Trunks	\$6.00	\$10 Traveling Bags	\$7.50
\$6 Trunks	\$4.50	Ladies' Hand Bags	\$1.00 and up.

Belchmann & Douglas

111 N. TEJON. H. 1503.

This state in view of its opinions as expressed in Phillips vs. Denver, 49 Colo. 1, Denver vs. Rogers, 46 Colo. 1, and Moffitt vs. Pueblo, 55 Colo. 112, 113. Believing the ordinance to be unreasonable, unjust and prohibitory and therefore in violation of the constitution as tending to deprive a person of his liberty and property without due process of law, we must hold it void.

Conference Planned.
Whether the city will appeal the case will be left in abeyance, according to City Attorney J. L. Bennett, until after a conference with the auctioneers affected by the decision. Three of these, A. Siman, in whose favor this decision was rendered; the Japan Art company and Mike Jacob, yesterday asked the city council for a conference in which to adjust the differences existing between them and the authorities. The council intimated that it would hear them at any regular council meeting and it is probable that the conference will be held tomorrow.

The Frances Willard W. C. T. U. meets this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Harbord, 1922 East Moreno avenue. The Rev. C. J. Zager will be the principal speaker. There will be musical selections by Mrs. Harbord and readings by Mrs. Harbord.

Pikes Peak lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., will meet in regular session tonight at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows temple. Work in the second degree.

The Robin Campfire will meet Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A.

Monte Rosa Rebekah lodge No. 4 will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. The state president of the Rebekah assembly will be present.

Is Your Hair Right for the New Fall Styles?—By Lois

You will delight in arranging your hair in the new and interesting modes of this season if you are among those who keep their hair perfectly soft and appearing naturally heavy by use of a shampoo that makes it very fluffy. Do not take chances with some makeshift or unknown soap mixture. I have tried many in search of the best, cheapest and easiest to use and finally have decided to always use rainbrow, which is made for shampooing only, and is so beautifying in its effect upon the hair. I get it at any good drug store and one package lasts as long as it is the most economical shampoo I can get, and my first trial convinced me that it was the most easily used. In clearing the scalp and hair of all dandruff, dirt and excess oil, its delicately perfumed lather gently permeates to the hair roots and not only takes loose dirt, but dissolves all the oil accumulations so they are rinsed out instead of being rubbed and secured out with soap and so many cheap washes. My hair is now so fluffy that it seems much heavier than it is naturally.

The regular business meeting of the Woman's Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the mission room of the church.

District three, section 18 of the Miss Saxe Bible study class will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. J. W. Berwick, 429 South Nevada avenue. The Friday afternoon class will meet with Mrs. Charles Russell at 515 South Nevada avenue, at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Bible class of District three, section 12, will meet Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 15 East Las Animas street. The society will review the first eight chapters of Acts. Mrs. Owen and Mrs. Collins giving the lessons. Mrs. Grimes will have charge of the music. Classes in the north part of the city are invited to attend. All persons are asked to bring Sunday song books.

The Nob Hill Improvement society

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

THAT AEROPLANE FLIGHT

IN AN editorial printed last Monday we criticised the Chamber of Commerce for giving \$500 to the State Fair Association at Pueblo for the aeroplane flight made from this city Tuesday. The editorial was based on accurate, and, we supposed, full information on the subject obtained at Chamber of Commerce headquarters. But it appears that the statement of the case was incomplete.

The money was voted by the directors for the use of the State Fair Association, and the action was taken in part as a return for the courtesy shown by the Pueblo Commerce club a few years ago in donating a like sum to the Dry Farming Congress in this city. The two organizations have always worked in harmony, and the local directors felt that the gift was no more than a return of favors received from the Pueblo Club, and a justifiable recognition of the State Fair. The present efforts to organize a State Chamber of Commerce were recognized as an additional reason for the action.

We still question the wisdom of the donation. If the revenues of the Chamber of Commerce were larger, and its financial needs less, its directors would perhaps be justified in giving financial aid to the State Fair. But, under the circumstances, the money is needed at home. True, it sounds better to say that it was given to help support the State Fair, but the fact remains that the consideration was an aeroplane flight, which could be of no possible advantage to Colorado Springs. To any one familiar with the experience of those who managed the aeroplane flights here three years ago it should have been absurd to suppose that any considerable revenue could be obtained from admissions. Indeed, this idea was speedily abandoned and the exhibition made public.

We regard the Chamber of Commerce as the most useful public organization in the city. It is officered and directed by men who give their time unsparingly and work with energy and fidelity to advance the welfare of the Pikes Peak Region. They are subjected to a great deal of unfair criticism, and their only reward is the appreciation of the few who best know the character of their service.

We believe in the Chamber of Commerce most thoroughly, and shall consistently support it, as we have in the past. But mistakes of judgment will occur in the best regulated boards, and we earnestly hope that this one will not be made the pretext for any lack of support of the Chamber of Commerce by the people it is so admirably serving.

ENGLISH ENLISTMENTS

THE English military law is unlike that of any other European country. There is no compulsory military service. Instead of being required to enter the army upon reaching a certain age, as in the continental countries an Englishman enlists at his pleasure for a specified term, and can enlist at its expiration. In short, the law resembles that of the United States.

This arrangement has made the raising of a volunteer army a slow business. It might be supposed that in the crisis which confronts Great Britain patriotism and the love of adventure would impel enough men to join the army to more than make up the desired number. But nothing of the sort has happened. Even Lord Roberts' sarcasms about the young men who play golf when the very existence of their country is threatened did not produce the desired effect.

More recently the wife of a distinguished British army officer, who is herself at the front, published a blistering interview calling attention to the unanimity with which the sons of Germany and France and Belgium have taken the field. It is not only the conscripts, she says, that have gone to the front, but untold thousands of volunteers who, under the law, could not be drafted for military service. She contrasts this attitude with that of the average Britisher in a way which ought to make some of them shrivel.

The London Daily Express goes even

further in advocating a press gang law for "indifferent youths and indifferent, rich middle age," with "the publication of a black list as a desirable temporary expedient."

The best of England's young manhood is volunteering. The worst of it is lounging, lazy and profitless, and at the corners of streets. It is ridiculous that the best should pay and that the worst should escape, and it would be an admirable thing if all unmarried men between 18 and 30, without the manhood to offer themselves, were forcibly pressed into the army, and put into battalions where the kicks should be far more numerous than the halpence. If there should be a press gang for indifferent youths there should also be a press gang for indifferent rich middle age. It is a crying scandal that many wealthy men have made no contributions to the national war fund while the contributions of many others have been miserably inadequate. The publication of a black list might be a desirable temporary expedient.

All of which admonitions are just now the subject of comment in the German press anything but complimentary to perfidious Albion. But your typical Britisher is what Artemus Ward used to call a "curious cuss." He is not easily moved to voluntary military service by the emotional patriotic appeals, incident to the prospect, or even the actual outbreak, of war, such as so readily influence Americans and most Europeans. When the disagreement with Spain occurred a few years ago our War Department was overwhelmed with applications for enlistment. There were far more volunteers than were required, and if the situation had demanded it, an army fully as large as the one needed by England now could have been raised without trouble or delay.

But the Englishman refuses to get excited. He isn't afraid; he is perfectly willing to fight if he is really needed, but he must be absolutely convinced that the fate of his country depends on his going to the front. And when he does go he makes an incomparable soldier. There are no better troops in the world than the British as the Germans have learned in several recent encounters, where a handful of "thin, red 'eroes," as Kipling called them, did fearful and wonderful things to several times their number of the Kaiser's invincibles.

Apparently most Englishmen have not yet begun to take the war seriously. A defeat of the North Sea fleet, or the sight of a Zeppelin hovering over London, would stimulate enlistments wonderfully.

THE SURPLUS COTTON

THE European war has shut American cotton out of its greatest market, and the price has dropped to nine cents a pound, the lowest in many years. With a crop of 15,000,000 bales, less than half of which is normally taken by domestic mills, the outlook for the cotton growers is indeed discouraging.

But in this emergency somebody has devised a fantastic scheme of relief which, having enlisted the support of President Wilson, is attracting much attention. The plan is for everybody— you, and me, and everybody else— to buy a bale of cotton at \$50 and hold it until the war is over, when the price will advance. President Wilson bought a bale the other day, though the dispatches do not say whether it was delivered at the White House. But even this distinguished example has not inspired enthusiasm. In Baltimore a vigorous campaign resulted in selling exactly nine bales.

With probably seven or eight million bales to be disposed of in this manner allowing for the part of the crop usually taken by American mills— about one-half of the families in the country will have to buy a bale of cotton each, at \$50, if the plan is to succeed and the planters be saved. Plainly, the South will have to think of another scheme. A bale of cotton at \$50 may be a good investment, but it is a trifle too bulky to lay away in a safe-deposit box.



REINFORCING THE "ENTENTE"

From the Kansas City Star.
 General Bernhardi in his book, "Germany and the Next War," says that when war comes "we (the Germans) must desert France so decisively that she would be compelled to renounce her alliance with England and withdraw her fleet to save herself from total destruction."

As the English seem to have read the Bernhardi book with close attention possibly Sir Edward Grey had that sentence in mind when he negotiated the agreement that no one of the allies should make peace without the consent of the other two.

THE FUTURE IN EUROPE

From Collier's Weekly.
 The present war is not likely to last long, for the bonfire now raging is bigger than the woodpile. Modern methods of census, of transportation and communication have made nation and army practically anonymous. When the forces now arrayed are exhausted there will be no great reserves to be brought up. The human powder will have been burned. It is not apt to come to this, for Germany must win at once or face the certainty of slow and complete defeat. Mediation will then be preferable, and peace likely to be inevitable.

In the meantime the war will settle the status of international law, whether it is a force binding on all nations or only a pompously worded code of voluntary practices. The future of certain dynasties will also be determined whether the three kaisers are to govern Austria, Germany and Russia, or whether public opinion is to be organized for effective control of public policy as in our own country. It is absolutely certain that the future must see constructive action taken to secure lasting peace in Europe. This will not be done by discriminating against races, no one expects to see Slav laborers barred out from Germany or German bank

directors outlived in London; but it must be arranged so that no set of power-crazed men can use the strength of a vast people for international piracy. This may mean dividing Germany and Austria into a number of smaller countries, about equal to Holland or Switzerland.

Perhaps Europe may rise above this, banish all these dynasties and colleges of autocracy, and organize some larger political integration, some great federated government which shall reflect and conserve the essential unity of European civilization. Time will show. Meanwhile, for millions of people, this war means laying aside for an indefinite time the policies that look to the future, and devoting all the power that years of toil have slowly created to achieving poverty, suffering and death.

PORK GRABBERS.

From the Chicago Tribune.
 It is the politically hungry south that is driving the Democratic party to the inspired folly of passing a scandalously wasteful rivers and harbors bill at the moment when the president finds it necessary to ask congress for a war tax measure.

The government cannot find money for its expenses. Revenues are cut by the war. Imports have been heavily reduced. Money is not being collected at the ports. It becomes necessary to levy an extra tax on the American people.
 Secretary McAdoo has told Mr. Underwood of the house ways and means committee that it is the opinion of the administration that at least \$100,000,000 must be raised by new taxation.

In one form or another congress is setting aside \$187,000,000 for rivers and harbors improvements. Part of that amount is available now, part of it is to be made available for immediate projects and part for future obligations.

The administration may not dare interfere for fear of southern senators who insist that the nation shall waste its funds on creeks and then make up the deficit by a war tax. It may not dare, but it must reverse its helplessness.

We do not say that the whole bill is wasteful, but some of it is infinitely so. It is tainted by fraud and has not been defended successfully by its supporters.

We do not believe the nation will accept this calmly.



TAKING NO CHANCES.

Weather Report in the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Record.
 The weather—Clear and pleasant yesterday.

AGAIN THE INSPIRED COMPOSITOR.

From the Wisconsin State Journal.
 There is a general disposition everywhere in official circles to accept the possibility of a siege of Paris with equanimity.

THE VERSATILE FEMININE

From the Godefrich (Ont.) Signal.
 The August meeting of the woman's institute will be held at the home of Mrs. P. Clark. Subjects: "Power of Habit on Formation of Character" and "Fruit Canning." Roll call answer Summer Drinks.

IS BONY MILK THIN MILK?

From the Denver Post.
 But the Post is a queer paper. We do all the smart things that the other fellow forgets to do, or is too selfish to do, and which later on he tries to copy, but too late, because we have skinned all the cream off the milk and are looking for something else smart to do, leaving him the dry bones to pick.

THE LONG-WINDED REPORTER.

From the Dunbarton (Ind.) News.
 "The Post" is a queer paper. We do all the smart things that the other fellow forgets to do, or is too selfish to do, and which later on he tries to copy, but too late, because we have skinned all the cream off the milk and are looking for something else smart to do, leaving him the dry bones to pick.

What Is Meanness?

BY RUTH CAMERON

There are many people in this world who are far more afraid of appearing mean than of actually being mean.

On the seat in front of me on the trolley the other day a man and a woman were discussing finances in tones so unguarded that I could not accuse myself of eavesdropping in hearing all that they said.

"It will be a week and six days when we leave," said the man. "I suppose we ought to pay her for the full two weeks."

"The woman a thin anxious little creature with the haunted look in her face of those who are forever harried by money worries, protested:

"But thirty what that will mean—about a dollar and ninety cents for the three of us. That would just about pay the milk bill. I don't see why we shouldn't pay her just what we owe her and no more."

"No, of course you don't," flung back the man. "That's just like a woman, wanting to count the dimes and pennies. I say it would look downright mean. If I pay her I shall pay for the full two weeks."

The woman subsided. As she turned her face to gaze listlessly out of the window, I could almost see the anxious lines deepen. There is nothing in the world more harassing than to struggle along on a small income with an easy-going person, who thinks that an attempt to live within that income is mean.

I picked her from the very bottom of my heart just as I pity all such.

He evidently thinks she has a mean nature. As a matter of fact he is the mean one.

Extravagance is often the worst kind of meanness and rigid economy the real liberality.

In a magazine article, supposed to be a true personal history, a man tells how he made a reputation for meanness because he refused to lavish about little things. His brothers were so afraid of being called mean that they never could save a cent. Eventually he was able to help them out of scrapes into which their loose flung habits had gotten them, and to look after his parents, with the money he had saved by being mean. He spent large sums in these ways without in the least begrudging them, but, even now, wealthily as he is, he cannot see a dime wasted without feeling regret.

There really is liberal in the highest sense of the word, this man or his brothers.

The most generous man I know cannot bear to see anything wasted. I once went camping in a party with him and when the rest of us would have thrown the remainder of an especially tempting dish away, he objected, hunted up a jar to put it in and carried it home to a friend whom he knew to be particularly fond of that dish.

Thinking money around is not liberality. Unwillingness to waste anything or to overpay when you cannot afford it is not meanness. Remember these things when you are tempted to avoid the appearance of being mean.

VEST Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH
 Author of "As Told On The Way"

THE CAMEL

The camel is a combination of all the ugliness in the animal world in violation of the Sherman law.

He is knock-kneed, wry-necked, harlequin, hump-backed, spay-footed, squirrel-toothed, and, worst of all, he smells like a Turkish rug in damp weather.

All of these features make the camel a very popular animal during the circus season and little children clap their hands in glee to see him swing his raveled-out tail and kneel down by sections, like a collopedio melodion. However, the camel does not depend upon his looks. He is no actress. He



"It is possible to ride the camel vast distances in a day, but he is no parlor car."

is the mainstay and comfort of the coffee-choked Bedouin and if it were not for him, the desert would be as desolate as a fashionable church in August.

The camel was designed by nature to live in deserts. His large fleshy feet hold him up in the sand. His nostrils have automatic shutters which keep out the real estate while it is flying. His hide is so thick that the heat can only burn off his hair, and his head is so empty that he cannot get a sunstroke. He is also equipped with water ballast tanks in his interior and can soak up enough at one drink to carry him through a prohibition administration. There are Kansans men who weep loudly every time they go to Missouri because they are not camels.

The camel's legs and back are strong and he can carry a large load. At a few words from his driver he kneels down making more room about it than a circus elephant. When President Wilson asks it to jump through a hoop. He is then loaded, complaining loudly all the time, and rises joint by joint, with all the grace of an ice wagon backing over a curb. It is also possible to ride the camel vast distances in a day, but he is no parlor car. He is almost as much a rider as the Erie railroad was during the old Jay Gould days.

The camel has a bad temper but it is less worse than other temperaments. He is a good deal of a snore. He should be glad because we do not have to use a camel for a street car.

How to Cure a Sprain

A sprain may be cured in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and observing the directions on each bottle. For sale by all dealers.

National Market Commission Urged Before the House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A national market commission, as a semi-official body to organize eastern counties and localities for economic distribution of farm products, to meet the high cost of living was advocated before the house agriculture committee by David Lubin, director of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Mr. Lubin wanted the United States to adopt the system of handling farm products used in Germany, Austria and other countries.

His proposition embodied in a joint resolution by Representative Goodwin of Arkansas for presidential appointment of 15 farmers and 14 men eminent in commerce, law, finance and transportation with power to act in so far as affecting individuals and organizations that shall elect to become part of a national marketing system.

In these cities there are ordinances regulating the practice. One is that a check valve shall be placed between the two supplies so that the polluted supply cannot get into the drinking water pipes. However check valves are generally put in out of the way places. In time, they become incrustated or stuck for some other reason.

After Winnipeg had had an epidemic of typhoid due to leaky check valves, it changed its ordinance so that establishments having a double water supply must run the polluted water in tanks from which it can only pass into the general pipes when pumped there. At best it is a risky procedure and generally does more harm than good as Michigan found out some years ago.

What shall be said of the man, who, to save a few dollars knowingly subjects a large number of occupants of his building and perhaps his employees to the danger of typhoid? That the danger was real is attested by the considerable number of cases, in spite of the fact that most people who drink polluted water escape typhoid.

The real remedy is for these people to use the man who had damaged them for recompense for the damage done them. The courts have held that such a suit is proper. The result of a moderate amount of suing would be beneficial for the community at large.

BOILS

Mrs. I. G. writes: "My baby, three months old, is being fed on cow's milk. She is doing well, except that she has boils on her head, neck, and body. Please tell me what to do."

REPLY

There is more than an even chance that some disquieting trouble underlies the infection of the skin. Change your milk formula. As the child is well nourished, decrease the amount of milk and sugar. Keep her skin extra clean.

Wash a sore point first with soap and water and then with alcohol and paint the spot with tincture of iodine. After opening a boil clean the vicinity with

MAURICE MAETERLINCK
 The poet known as the "Belgian Shakespeare" has volunteered to take his stand with his fellow countrymen on the field of battle.

We guarantee never to charge more for the goods we sell than anywhere. We try to sell for less.

Hardy's

16 North T'ejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

September 17, 1884.

W. R. Roby left for a visit to his former home in New Philadelphia, O.

People living in the southern part of town were complaining because dead cattle were being buried in that section in direct violation of the ordinance.

L. O. Pourtales came down from the mountains and reported that some cattle were dying in his locality from Texas fever. The loss had been small but it was feared it would become great if the warm weather continued.

John Courter, a local contractor, sent Al Quinby, one of his men, to the new

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

September 17, 1904.

The city council had a warm discussion as to whose fault it was that the "Civil & White" artificial ice plant had not paid \$700 water rent which was due the city.

D. B. Fairley returned from a business trip to the east.

The entrance examinations were being held at Colorado college.

An attempt was being made to have the proposed national home for the orphans of Masons built in or near this city.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if of general interest, will be considered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally addressed, subject to proper limitations and where a standard addressed to Dr. Evans will not be taken. Requests for such answers cannot be acknowledged.

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CHANCE FOR SUIT

A recent bulletin of the Chicago health department recounts its investigation of a small outbreak of typhoid fever. When the first case was reported, the investigators sought for the cause in the neighborhood where the man became sick. When several cases had been reported among men working in the same building with the first case but living in widely separated portions of town, the inquiry shifted from the residential neighborhood to the working place.

What was found? The men worked in a building set on the bank of the Chicago river. The Chicago river is the large open city sewer. The building was supplied with water from the city mains water that is quite free from typhoid pollution. But to save money the building was drawing a secondarily supply directly from the sewer filled river.

The reason assigned for this illegal and highly reprehensible action was that the extra supply was needed for fire purposes. As the usual supply of water for fire extinguishment in that neighborhood is good, and as the fire tugs, one of which stationed nearby, make use of water drawn directly from the river it is safe to say that the excuse was a subterfuge.

The men were not supposed to drink river water. However they did drink it and the epidemic resulted.

This is not a new experience. In some cities though not in Chicago, the poor city water supply justifies large manufacturing concerns in drawing a fire supply from nearby bodies of badly polluted water.

In these cities there are ordinances regulating the practice. One is that a check valve shall be placed between the two supplies so that the polluted supply cannot get into the drinking water pipes. However check valves are generally put in out of the way places. In time, they become incrustated or stuck for some other reason.

After Winnipeg had had an epidemic of typhoid due to leaky check valves, it changed its ordinance so that establishments having a double water supply must run the polluted water in tanks from which it can only pass into the general pipes when pumped there. At best it is a risky procedure and generally does more harm than good as Michigan found out some years ago.

What shall be said of the man, who, to save a few dollars knowingly subjects a large number of occupants of his building and perhaps his employees to the danger of typhoid? That the danger was real is attested by the considerable number of cases, in spite of the fact that most people who drink polluted water escape typhoid.

The real remedy is for these people to use the man who had damaged them for recompense for the damage done them. The courts have held that such a suit is proper. The result of a moderate amount of suing would be beneficial for the community at large.

BOILS

Mrs. I. G. writes: "My baby, three months old, is being fed on cow's milk. She is doing well, except that she has boils on her head, neck, and body. Please tell me what to do."

REPLY

There is more than an even chance that some disquieting trouble underlies the infection of the skin. Change your milk formula. As the child is well nourished, decrease the amount of milk and sugar. Keep her skin extra clean.

Wash a sore point first with soap and water and then with alcohol and paint the spot with tincture of iodine. After opening a boil clean the vicinity with

NIGHT CRAMPS IN AGED

F. O. writes: "I am about 70 years old and in perfect health, though nervous and high strung. For some time I have been troubled with bad cramps in my toes and calves of my legs at night. What can I do?"

REPLY

Eat less sugar and starch. Eat no supper, or limit your supper to a little cheese, a few crackers, and a glass of milk. Massage your calves just before retiring.

GO TO PHYSICIAN

M. E. T. writes: "I have hardening of the arteries, and at night when I lie on my left side my heart pounds. So I cannot go to sleep. Is there any cure for it, and is it dangerous?"

REPLY

Go to a physician and find out if you have heart disease. If he tells you that your trouble is mental, the cure is up to you.

By entering one's thought on his heart and worrying a good deal, heart disturbances can be produced. The remedy is to learn better mental habits.

German Aviators Have Close Call in Hostile Land

BERLIN (via London), Sept. 16.—Two interesting stories of the experiences of German aviators during operations in the enemy's country have been received here from the front. The first is the recital of two officers who were forced to land from their machine near a hostile Belgian village because of motor trouble and whose experiences ended by the abduction of the trembling village magistrate in an aeroplane. The second is the experience of two aviators whose aeroplane was shot down in the midst of the enemy's country. They managed to find shelter in a forest where they wandered for five days without food. Finally they were found, half delirious, by advancing Germans.

The two officers, who had to land near a Belgian village, were attacked by the local residents, who armed themselves with shotguns. One of the Germans succeeded in seizing the village magistrate as a hostage while he kept his pistol at this official's head. His companions escaped the motor.

Then they made the machine mount the aeroplane, which luckily was able to ascend with three passengers, and sped away.

The other two men, whose machine was wrecked when it came down, was dazed and stunned from their fall. They were immediately attacked by French peasants armed with shotguns and lathis. The Germans held these men at bay with their revolvers until they fished the shotguns, in which they hid. Peasants and soldiers hunted them systematically for days. They spent anxious hours crouching in holes like rabbits while their pursuers fired shotguns and rifles into every suspected thicket. They lived on brats and the only water they had was dew which they sucked from leaves. Their minds almost gave way under the strain, and they were buried with fever when a German patrol found them.

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